

### **Amendments to the Claims**

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the application.

#### **Listing of Claims:**

1. (currently amended) An improved echo control system ~~of the type~~ including:
  - an echo-containing near signal input;
  - an echo canceller, coupled to a far signal reference, producing an echo estimate signal output representative of the echo contained in the near signal;
  - a signal coupling node, coupled to the near signal input and the echo estimate signal output, producing an echo-canceled signal output having an echo residue;
  - an echo shaping filter, coupled to the echo-canceled signal output, reducing the echo residue and providing an echo-suppressed signal output, the echo shaping filter having a spectral response determined by filter coefficients; and
  - a background filter, coupled to:
    - (a) an error signal representative of the difference between:
      - (i) the echo canceled signal, and
      - (ii) a signal representative of background filter spectral response, and
    - (b) an adaptive control module producing a reference signal output that is a weighted sum of:
      - (i) the echo-containing signal, and
      - (ii) the echo canceled signal,
- the background filter updating the filter coefficients of the echo shaping filter responsive to a normalized least mean square (NLMS) algorithm;
- wherein the improvement comprises:
  - determining, in the adaptive control module, a reference signal weight for the weighted sum, the weight being proportional to the far signal reference; and an estimate of the norm of an echo canceller error vector, and inversely proportional to an estimate of a residue of the echo canceller; and
  - using a non-linear normalized convergence term in the NLMS algorithm.

2. (original) An improved echo control system according to claim 1, wherein the echo canceller is a finite impulse response (FIR) filter.

3. (original) An improved echo control system according to claim 1, wherein the echo shaping filter is a finite impulse response (FIR) filter.

4. (original) An improved echo control system according to claim 1, wherein the background filter is a finite impulse response (FIR) filter.

5. (original) An improved echo control system according to claim 1, wherein the echo canceller error vector is determined as:

$$\Delta w(k) = w_{ep} - w(k)$$

where  $\Delta w(k)$  represents the echo canceller error vector,  $w_{ep}$  represents a physical echo path identified by the echo canceller, and  $w(k)$  the echo canceller response.

6. (original) An improved echo control system according to claim 1, wherein the reference signal weight is determined as:

$$\alpha(k) = \frac{\beta \|\Delta w(k)\| \bar{x}_s(k)}{\bar{e}_s(k)}$$

where  $\alpha(k)$  represents the reference signal weight,  $\beta$  represents a constant normalizing term,  $\|\Delta w(k)\|$  represents an estimate of the norm of the echo canceller error vector,  $\bar{x}_s(k)$  represents a short-term average magnitude of the far signal reference, and  $\bar{e}_s(k)$  represents a short-term average magnitude of the echo canceller residue.

7. (original) An improved echo control system according to claim 6, wherein the echo canceller error vector is determined as:

$$\left| \frac{N + N_T}{N_T} \sum_{i=1}^{N_T} |w_i(k)| \right|$$

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8. (original) An improved echo control system according to claim 1, wherein the NLMS update algorithm is:

$$\mathbf{h}(k+1) = \mathbf{h}(k) + \frac{\mu}{\zeta + \mathbf{z}(k)^T \mathbf{z}(k)} \mathbf{z}(k) e_h(k)$$

where  $\mathbf{h}(k)$  represents the echo shaping filter having an order  $L_H$ ,  $\mathbf{z}(k)$  represents a vector representing the  $L_H$  most recent values of the reference signal output,  $e_h(k)$  represents the error signal,  $\zeta$  represents a non-negative constant, and  $\frac{\mu}{\zeta + \mathbf{z}(k)^T \mathbf{z}(k)}$  represents a normalized convergence coefficient.

9. (currently amended) An improved method of echo control of the type including:

- providing an echo-containing near signal input;
- producing, with an echo canceller coupled to a far signal reference, an echo estimate signal output representative of the echo contained in the near signal;
- producing, with a signal coupling node coupled to the near signal input and the echo estimate signal output, an echo-canceled signal output having an echo residue;
- reducing, with an echo shaping filter coupled to the echo-canceled signal output, the echo residue and providing an echo-suppressed signal output, the echo shaping filter having a spectral response determined by filter coefficients; and
- providing a background filter, coupled to:
  - (a) an error signal representative of the difference between:
    - (i) the echo canceled signal, and
    - (ii) a signal representative of back ground filter spectral response, and
  - (b) an adaptive control module producing a reference signal output that is a weighted sum of:
    - (i) the echo-containing signal, and
    - (ii) the echo canceled signal,

the background filter updating the filter coefficients of the echo shaping filter responsive to a normalized least mean square (NLMS) algorithm;  
wherein the improvement comprises:  
determining, in the adaptive control module, a reference signal weight for the weighted sum, the weight being proportional to the far signal reference; and an estimate of the norm of an echo canceller error vector, and inversely proportional to an estimate of a residue of the echo canceller; and  
using a non-linear normalized convergence term in the NLMS algorithm.

10. (currently amended) An improved echo control method according to claim 49, wherein the echo canceller is a finite impulse response (FIR) filter.

11. (currently amended) An improved echo control method according to claim 49, wherein the echo shaping filter is a finite impulse response (FIR) filter.

12. (currently amended) An improved echo control method according to claim 49, wherein the background filter is a finite impulse response (FIR) filter.

13. (currently amended) An improved echo control method according to claim 49, wherein the echo canceller error vector is determined as:

$$\Delta w(k) = w_{ep} - w(k)$$

where  $\Delta w(k)$  represents the echo canceller error vector,  $w_{ep}$  represents a physical echo path identified by the echo canceller, and  $w(k)$  the echo canceller response.

14. (currently amended) An improved echo control method according to claim 49, wherein the reference signal weight is determined as:

$$\alpha(k) = \frac{\beta \|\Delta \mathbf{w}(k)\| \bar{x}_s(k)}{\bar{e}_s(k)}$$

where  $\alpha(k)$  represents the reference signal weight,  $\beta$  represents a constant normalizing term,  $\|\Delta \mathbf{w}(k)\|$  represents an estimate of the norm of the echo canceller error vector,  $\bar{x}_s(k)$  represents a short-term average magnitude of the far signal reference, and  $\bar{e}_s(k)$  represents a short-term average magnitude of the echo canceller residue.

15. (currently amended) An improved echo control method according to claim 614, wherein the echo canceller error vector is determined as:

$$\left| \frac{N + N_T}{N_T} \sum_{i=1}^{N_T} |w_i(k)| \right|$$

16. (currently amended) An improved echo control method according to claim 19, wherein the NLMS update algorithm is:

$$\mathbf{h}(k+1) = \mathbf{h}(k) + \frac{\mu}{\zeta + \mathbf{z}(k)^T \mathbf{z}(k)} \mathbf{z}(k) e_h(k)$$

where  $\mathbf{h}(k)$  represents the echo shaping filter having an order  $L_H$ ,  $\mathbf{z}(k)$  represents a vector representing the  $L_H$  most recent values of the reference signal output,  $e_h(k)$  represents the error signal,  $\zeta$  represents a non-negative constant, and  $\frac{\mu}{\zeta + \mathbf{z}(k)^T \mathbf{z}(k)}$  represents a normalized convergence coefficient.